

ANBINDER, Ya.Ye. [Anbinder, IA.IE.]; SHPAKOVSKIY, N.Ye. [Shpakovs'kyi, N.E.];

DARBINYAN, S.A.; KOMAROV, V.V.; KOMAROVA, T.V.; KOZLOV, Yu.A.; KONOKOTIN,
L.P.; ZEREKIDZE, V.M.; SHULYATITSKIY, S.M. [Shyliatyts'kyi, S.M.];

KHODURSKIY, Ye.A. [Khodurs'kyi, IE.A.]; OBUSHINSKIY, Ye.I. [Obushyns'kyi,
IE.I.]; GVOZDIK, A.A. [Hvozdyk, A.A.]; NIKITINA, M.A.; LUPASHKO, N.F.;

BESKROVNYY, M.N.; TSIMBLER, M.Ye. [TSymbler, M.IE.]; ILYN, A.N.; TOTADZE,
P.M.; ZHIGURS, Kh.Yu.; ZAKREVSKIY, Ye.S. [Zakrevs'kyi, IE.S.];

FEDORGVICH, A.G. [Fedorovych, A.H.]; CHALENKO, D.K.; KHOMUTOV, D.A.;

SKURIKHIN, I.M.; NILOV, V.I.; YEFIMOV, B.N. [IEfimov, B.N.]; KAZANOVSKIY,
V.S. [Kazanovs'kyi, V.S.]; ZOTIKOV, L.S.; KOCHURENKO, M.A.

Soviet certificates of invention. Khar. prom. no.2:57-59 Ap-Je '65. (MIRA 18:5)

Telegraph		
relegrann measenge	rs. Sov. sviaz. 3, No. 3, 1953.	
Monthly List of Ru	ssian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Uncl.	

ZHIGZHIT-DORZH, R.

AUTHOR:

Zhigzhit-Dorzh, R., Graduate Svudent

47-58-3-9/27

TITLE:

Course of Physics in Schools of the Mongolian People's Republic (Kurs fiziki v shkolakh Mongol'skoy Narodnoy Respu-

bliki)

PERIODICAL:

Fizika v Shkole, 1958, Nr 3, pp 42-46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In prerevolutionary time, Mongolia had only one primary school with 40-50 students in attendance and the percentage of literacy did not exceed 0.5% of the population. At present, the republic spends large sums for schooling, laboratory equipment and visual aids, to turn out cadres of theoretically and practically trained graduates. In this connection, the physics course in school is extremely important. By now, all physic and chemistry studies are equipped with high quality instruments imported from the Soviet Union. Soviet teachers, invited as instructors, are assisted by Mongolian teachers, who do the interpreting. Since 1950, textbooks on physics by the following Soviet authors have been translated: A.V. Peryshkin; G.I. Faleyev and V.V. Krauklis (published in 1948); Professors I.I. Sokolov, P.A. Znamenskiy, S.S. Moshkov and others. Since 1947, the Mongolian school programs in physics are almost

Card 1/2

47-58-3-9/27

Course of Physics in Schools of the Mongolian People's Republic

equal to those of the general Soviet secondary schools. In 1942, a Mongolian State University was founded in Ulan-Bator, including a joint faculty of mathematics and physics. In 1953, the 3-year Pedagogical Institute was founded to prepare future teachers, but in 1957 it was converted into the 4-year State Institute of Pedagogy. There is 1 Mongolian reference, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: MGPI imeni V.I. Lenin AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

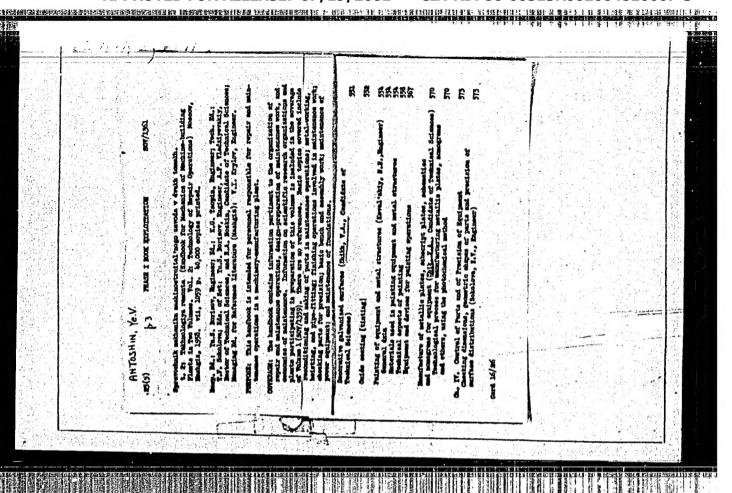
Card 2/2 1. Physics-Study and teaching 2. Textbooks-Physics-Mongolia

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	V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; CHEFELEVSKIY, I., Sirple design for automatic thermoregulators used is baths. Avt. transp. 35 no.7:25 Jl '57. (Thermostat) (Electroplating)	
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?(c) RM/JD/HW/VD SOURCE CODE: VIV/0317/66/000/006/005 AUTHOR: Zhikh, V. (Colonol, Engineer); Yosin, B. (Captain, Engineer) ORG: None TITLE: An anticorrosive coating with prospects SOURCE: Tekhnika i vooruzheniye, no. 6, 1966, 55-57 TOPIC TAGS: corrosion protection, protective coating, nickel plating, come ABSTRACT: The use of nickel-phosphorus coating applied to metal surfaces by means of a chemical-nickel plating is discussed. This chemical bath method is considered simpler and less expensive than the galvanic plating. The bath is filled with a solution of nickel salt and hypophosphite with organic additives. The solution contents are shown in a table. The chemical process in a bath heated to 80 - 98 C is described. The progressive decline in the yield rate and its restoration by adding fresh chemical agents is explained and graphically illustrated. A chemical plating circulation system is shown in a flow diagram including the bath, preheater, cooler, regenerator and filter. After the chemical process, the coated surfaces are submitted to a 30-min heat treatment at about 450 C for steel and at about 230 C for aluminum. The correction resistance is approximately the same as for chrome plating. However, the nickel-phosphorus coatings can preserve their resistant properties at higher temperatures (up to 800 C). Their resistance Card 1/2

non-metal surf considered and also examined.	aces such as their use fo	plastics, cer r decreasing	amics, etc. T the cyclic fat	es. They can he formation o igue atresses	I UTCKOT STIO	yo m
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SOV/137-57-11-22045

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 11, p 197 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zhikh, V. A.

TITLE:

Porous Chrome Plating of Piston Rings in the Overhauling of Motors (Poristoye khromirovaniye porshuevykh kolets pri remonte dvigateley)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Remont avtomobiley. Nr 1, Moscow, Avtotransizdat, 1956, pp 266-282

ABSTRACT: To chrome-plate piston compression rings it is practical to use porous Cr of tuberculated type, which is produced by anodic etching of a specified intensity of dull-bright Cr deposits. The capacity of the tuberculated Cr for being worn in depends upon the geometry and the physical and mechanical properties of its surface. An increased intensity of the anodic etching as compared to the optimum intensity (480 amp min/dm²) causes a considerable decrease in the hardness, an increase in the wear of the contact surfaces, formation of a soft

layer and a great increase in porosity. The phenomenon of the rapid Card 1/2 wearing in of the tuberculated Cr is related to the plastic deformation

SOV/137-57-11-22045

Porous Chrome Plating of Piston Rings (cont.)

of the coating and the formation of a very fine abrasive. The fitting of one top piston ring of tuberculated Cr into each cylinder of the type V-2 engine decreases the wear of the whole set of rings by 41 percent, considerably decreases the gas pressure in the crankcase, and prolongs the service life of the pistons of a completely overhauled motor — three times.

3. K.

Card 2/2

Automatic control of temperatures in a galvanic bath. Vest. mash. 38 no.4:63-64 Ap 158. (MIRA 11:3)	
 (Thermostat)	
	:

L # 11 11, + A

ABRAMOVICH, I.I., prof., ANBINDER, A.G., inzh., ANTOSHIN, Ye.V., inzh., ARKHANGEL'SKIY, L.A., inzh., ASTAF'YEV, S.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, AFANAS'YEV, L.A., inzh., BARGSHTEYU, I.I., inzh., BORISOV, Yu.S., inzh., red., BYALYY, I.L., inzh., VETVITSKIY, A.M., inzh., GERSHMAH, D.Kh., inzh., GINZBURG, Z.M., inzh., GOROSHKIN, A.K., inzh., YEVDOKIMCHIK, Kh.I., inzh., ZHIKH, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, ZABYVAYEV, Ye.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, [deceased], ZOBIH, V.S., inzh., IVANOV, G.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, KAPRANOV, P.N., inzh., KONDRATOVICH, V.M., inzh., KOSTEREV, S.K., inzh., KOVAL'SKIY, N.N., inzh., KRUGLYAK, L.A., inzh., LUKYANOV, T.P., inzh., LAPIDUS, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, LIVSHITS, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, LISHANSKIY, I.M., inzh., MIGALINA, Ye.Ya., inzh., NOSKIN, R.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; ..., PRONIKOV, A.S., doktor tekhn.nauk, REGIRER, Z.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, HUDYK, M.A., inzh., SOKOLOVA, N.V., inzh., SAKLINSKIY, V.V., inzh., SAKHAROV, V.P., inzh., TOKAR', M.KH., inzh., TKACHEVSKIY, G.I., inzh., KHRUNICHEV, Yu.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, TSOPIN, K.G., inzh., red.; SHEYNGOL'D, Ye. M., inzh., SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for machinists of machinery plants in two volumes] Soravochnik mekhanika mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda v dvukh tomakh. Hoskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry. Vol. 2.[The technology of repair work] Tekhnologiia remonta. Otv. red. toma IU. S. Borisov, 1958. 1059 p. (HIRA 11:10)

(Machinery--Maintenance and repair)
(Machine-shop practice)

SOV/122-58-6-22/37

AUTHOR:

Zhikh. V.A. Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE:

Electrolytic Polishing of Machine Components (Elektro-

liticheskoye polirovaniye detaley mashin)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, 1958, Nr 6, pp 58-60 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The electrolytic polishing of several stainless steels and one aluminium alloy are described on the basis of published information and some original test work. A universal electrolyte consisting of 55% phosphoric acid, 15% sulphuric acid, 6% chromium anhydride and 14% water is recommended. Typical conditions for stainless steel include a voltage of 6 V, a current density of 60 A/cm2 and a duration of 8 minutes. Some steels require 18 V. Aluminium alloy is polished at 10 V. The etching of orrosion iniation spots takes place and crack detection is often unnecessary. The lead cathode is preferably given a suitable shape to equal se the electric field. Porous diaphragms materially reduce the accumulation of tri-valent chromium which poisons the electolyte. The diaphragms are made of kilned fireclay.

Card 1/2

The restoration of the exhausted electrolyte and electrodes is discussed.

There are 2 figures, 1 table and 5 references, 3 of which

Card 2/2

1. Electrolytic polishing 2. Stainless steel--Processing

3. Aluminum alloys--Processing

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ZHIKH, Vrat; kend, tekhn. nauk

Electrolytic polishing of machine parts. Vest. mash. 38 no. 6:
58-60 Je 158. (Mina 11:7)

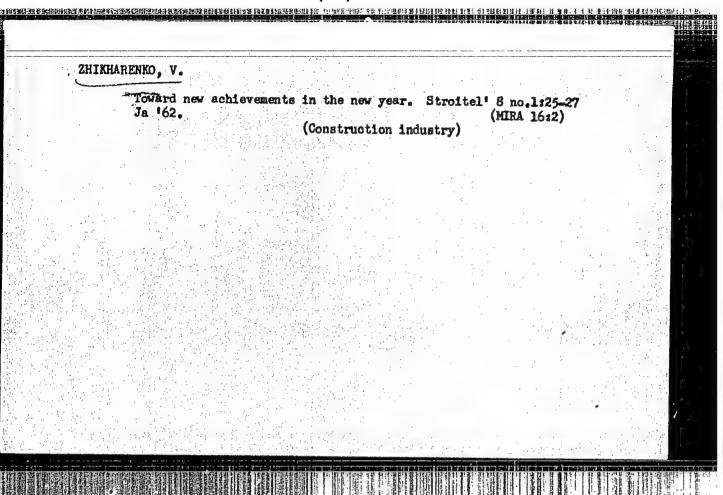
AP6035031 SOURCE CODE: UR/0122/66/000/009/0045/0047 AUTHOR: Zhikh, V. A. (Candidate of Technical Sciences) ORG: none TITIE: Accelerating the rate of electrolytic galvanizing by ultrasonics SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 9, 1966, 45-47 TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic emitter, zinc plating, electrolyte ABSTRACT: For the tests a special apparatus was constructed, consisting of a Type UZG-10M ultrasonic generator and a special galvanic bath with a Type PMS-6 magnetostrictive transformer in its bottom part; the bath was equipped with electrical measuring instruments, rheostats, and an exhaust fan. The experiments used the most widely employed industrial electrolyte, consisting of 200 grams/liter zinc sulfate, 45 grams/liter sodium sulfate, 30 grams/liter aluminum sulfate, and 10 grams/liter dextrin, with a pH of 3.9-4.1. The experimental results are exhibited in a series of curves. The effect of ultrasonics on a sulfuric acid galvanizing electrolyte makes it possible to increase considerably the cathode current density, which results in increasing the rate of growth of the electrolytic zinc by a factor of 12-15 times. The optimum current density was 11-15 a/d m². The deposits in the presence of ultrasonics were more uniform and had a greater density and hardness. The application UDC: 669.587

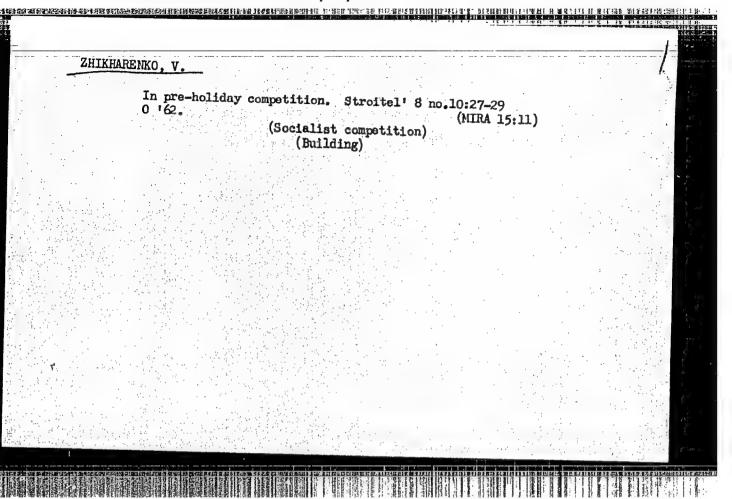
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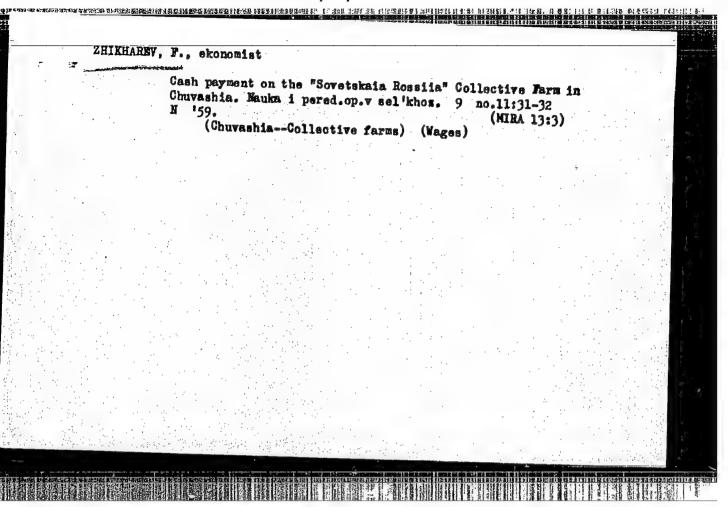
ZHIKHAR; N.A. Cami Phys-Math Soi (diss) "Concerning the theory of
L-symmetric singular differential operators." Khar'kov, 1960, 10 pp
(Khar'kovState Univ im A. M. Gor'kiy) (KL, 34-60, 119-120)

aria ari 05776 16(1) SOV/41-11-4-2/15 Zhikhar! N.A. (Khar'kov) AUTHOR: On the Theory of the Extensions of J-Symmetrical Operators TITLE: PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy matematicheskiy zhurnal, 1959, Vol 11, Nr 4, pp 352-365 (USSR) The author considers J-selfadjoint and J-symmetrical operators ABSTRACT: (compare $\lceil \text{Ref } 4 \rceil$). Let A be a J-symmetrical operator and λ_0 be a point of regular type. The J-selfadjoint extensions of a J-symmetrical operator A for which λ_0 is of regular type, are denoted as correct extensions. Let 0 be the orthogonal complement of $\Delta_{\lambda_0}(A) = (A - \lambda_0 I)D_A$ in the Hilbert space H. The dimension m of G is called the defect number of A in the point ?.. Theorem 1: Let A be a J-symmetrical operator. If for a λ the range of values Δ_{λ} (A) of A- λ I is identical with H, then A is J-selfadjoint. Theorem 2: Every J-symmetrical operator A for which A is of regular type, can be extended to a J-selfadjoint operator A' so that A for A' is of regular type. Theorem 3: If A' is a correct J-selfadjoint extension of the Card 1/2

05776 On the Theory of the Extensions of J-Symmetrical SOV/41-11-4-2/1 Operators J-symmetrical operator A, then (14) $D_{JA} = D_A + (A' - \lambda_0 I)^{-1} \mathcal{N}_{\overline{\lambda}_0} + J \mathcal{N}_{\overline{\lambda}_0}$, where $\mathcal{N}_{\overline{\lambda}_0}$ is the subspace of the solutions of (4) $A^{\mu}u - \overline{\lambda}_0 u = 0$ (H = $\Delta_{\lambda_0}(A) + \mathcal{N}_{\overline{\lambda}_0}$). Theorem 4: If $\mathbf{A}^*\mathbf{u} = \overline{\lambda}_0 \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{0}$ (20) in the point Do (of regular type) of the J-symmetrical operator A has exactly m() solutions, then it has just as many solutions in every other regular point of A. Theorem 5 gives necessary and sufficient conditions that A is a correct J-selfadjoint extension of the J-symmetrical operator A. Further four theorems relate to the application of the theory to a one-dimensional boundary value problem on the semiaxis. The author mentions I.M. Glazman, and M.I. Vishik. There are 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet, and 1 German. SUBMITTED: July, 12, 1958 Card 2/2







ZHIKHAREV, A. A.

DESCR/Medicine - Spirootic Diseases Aug 1947

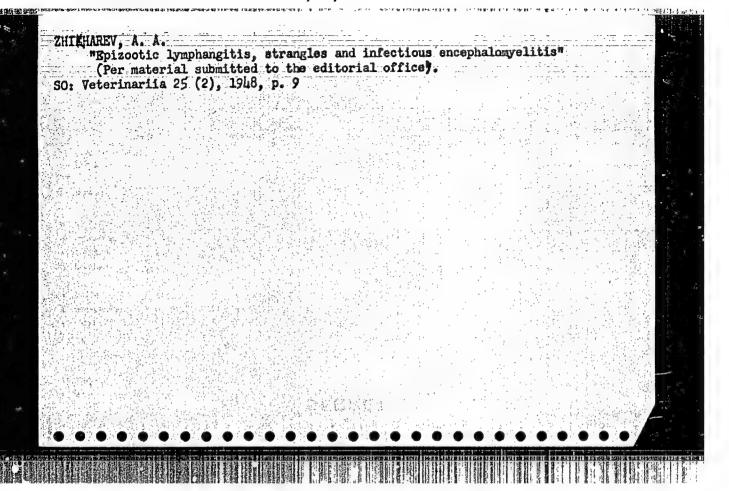
Medicine - Sheep

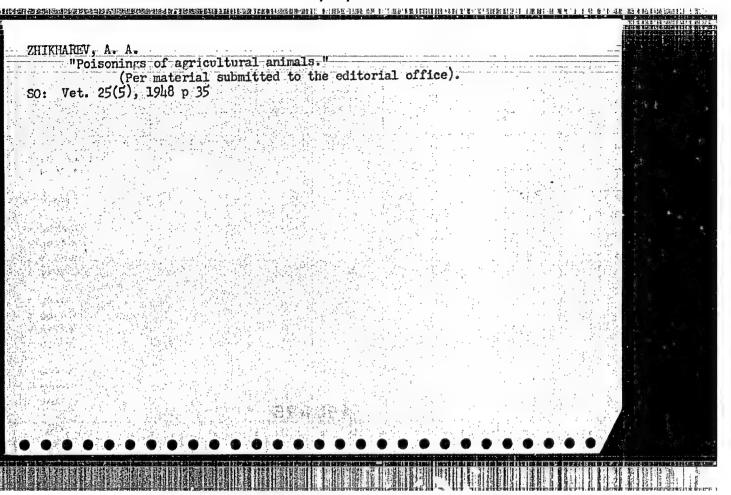
"Infectious Diseases in Sheep and Goats," A. A.
Ehikharev, 7 pp

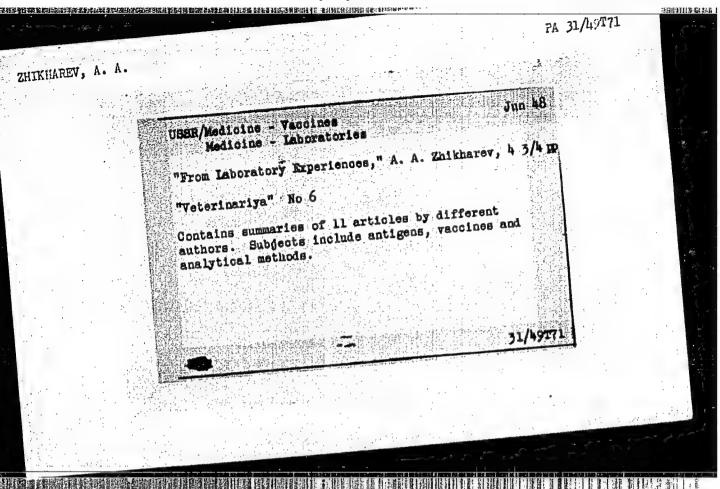
Veterinariya" No 8

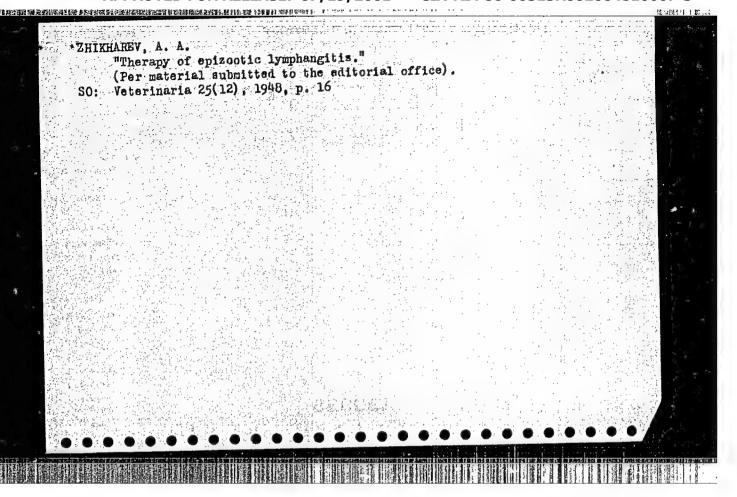
This is a collection of the articles which have appeared from time to time on the subject of infectious diseases in goats and sheep. It contains brief summaries of articles by such authorities as G. P. Antonovich, who wrote an article on infectious enterotormain in sheep, A. A. Kushashvili discusses the disease known as "shmetels" among sheep in Georgia SSR, E. Kh. Glebov published an article on the study of emzootic stomatitis in sheep; and others.

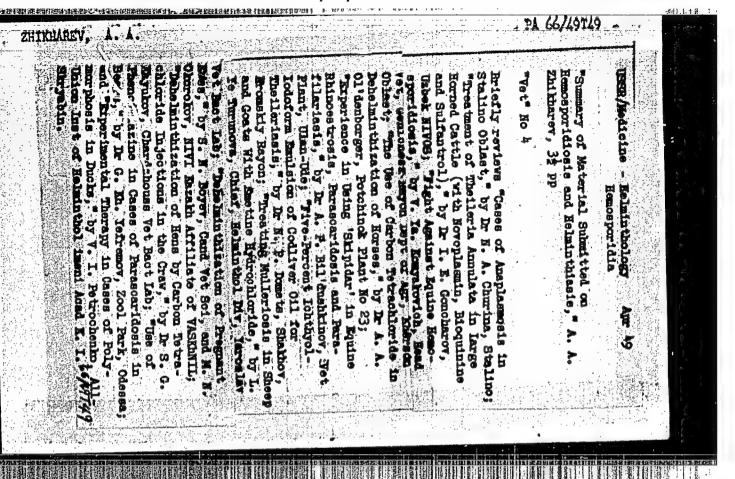
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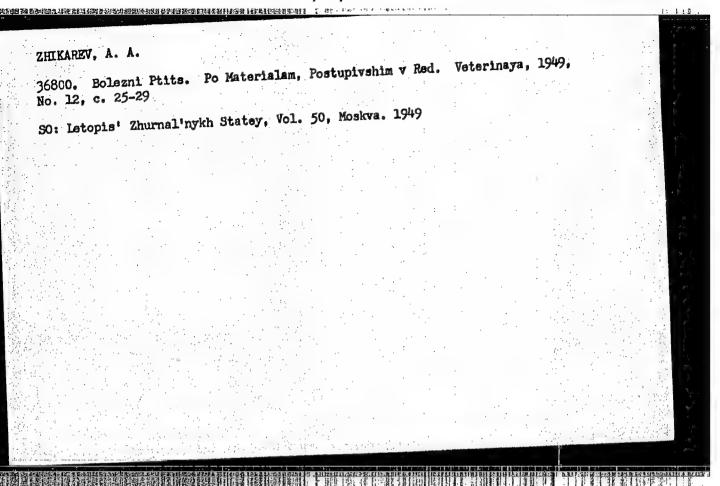


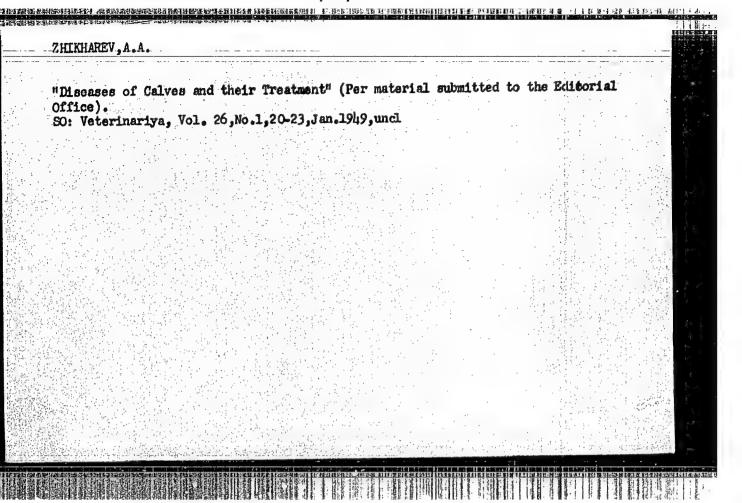


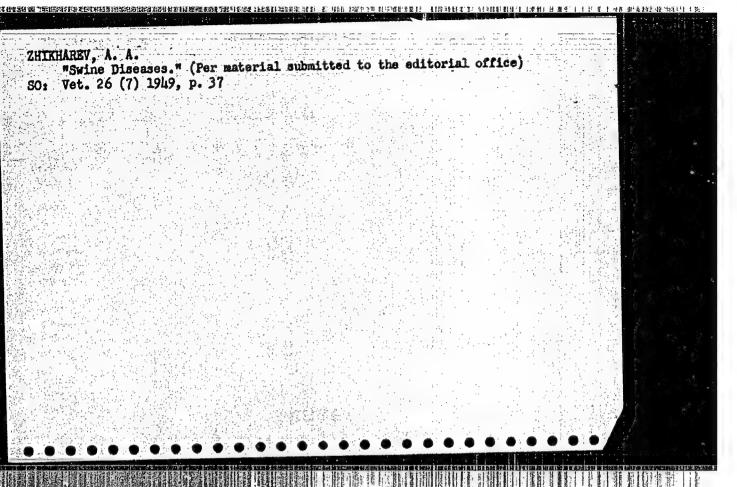


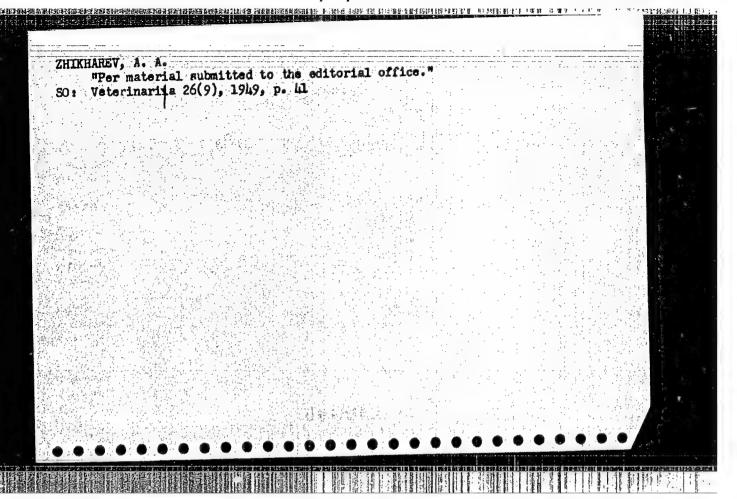


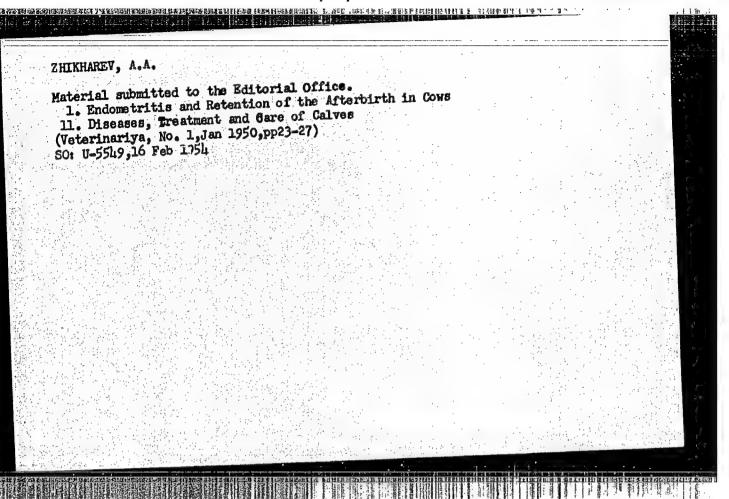


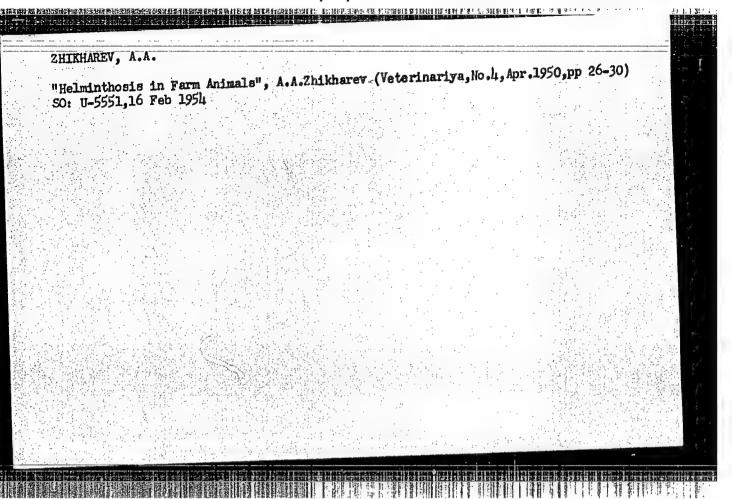








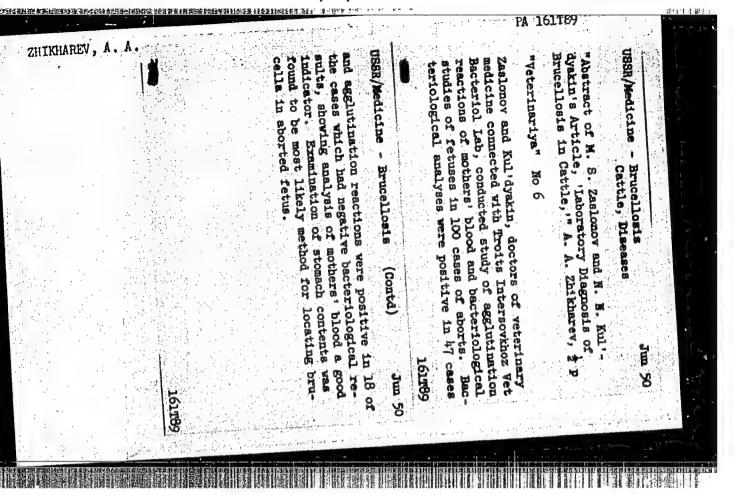


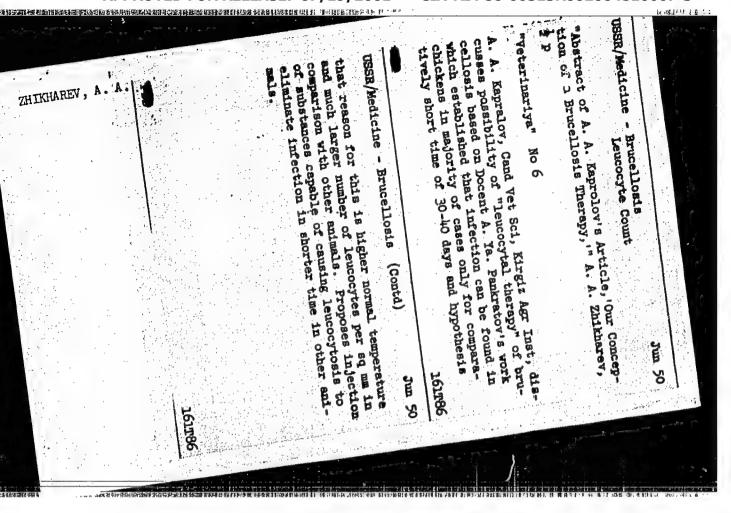


ZHIKHAREV, A.A.

"Clinical Practice"
(Material Submitted to the Editorial Staff)

SO: Veterinariya, Vol 27, No 5, 1950.

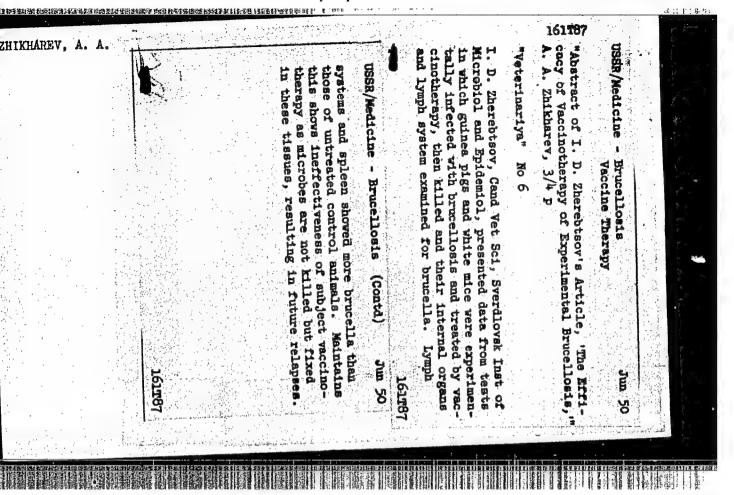




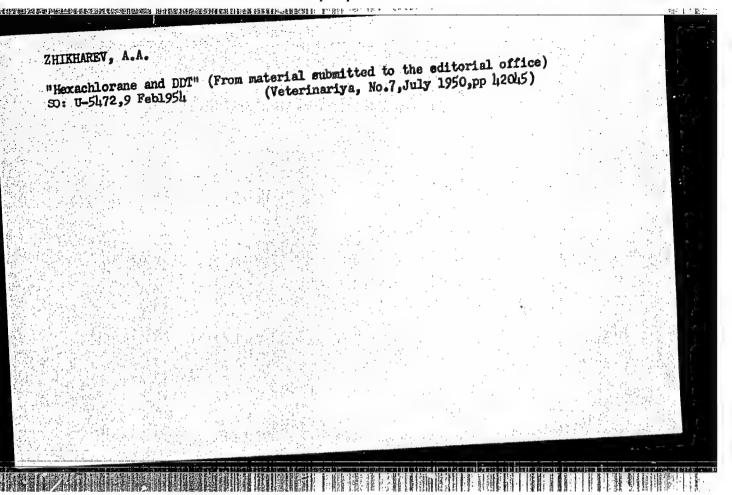
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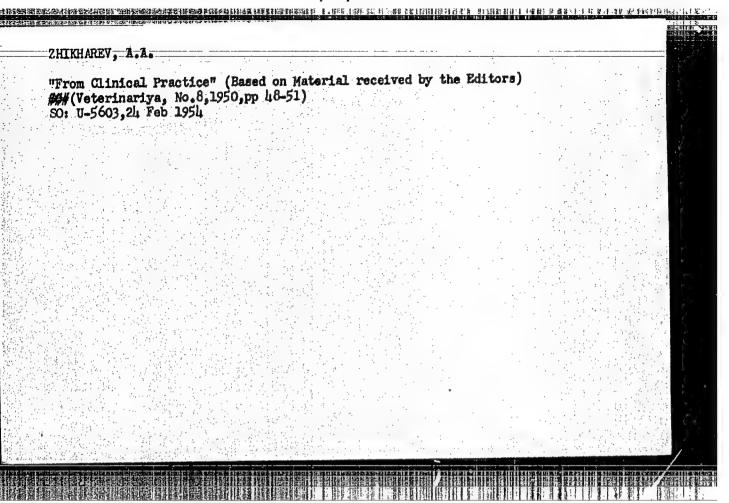
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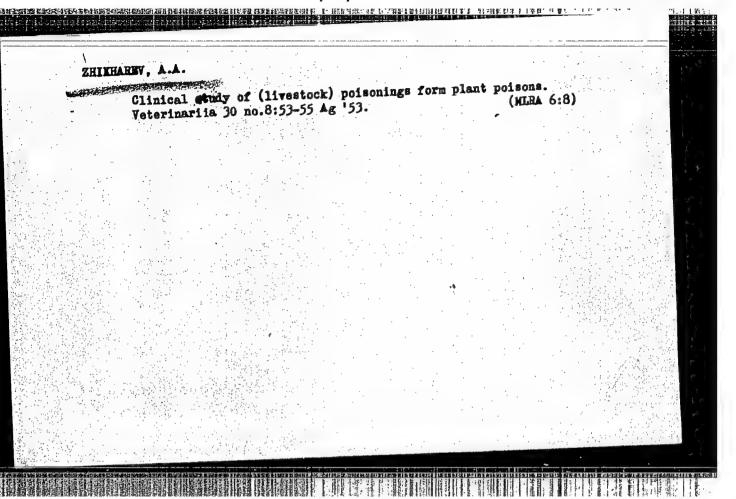
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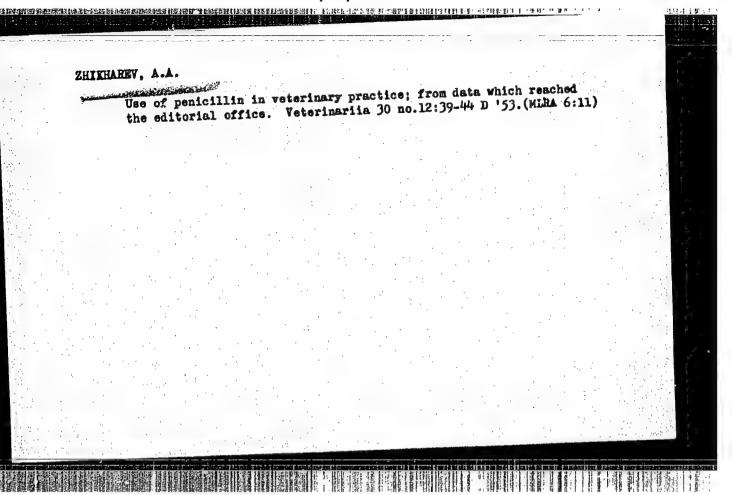


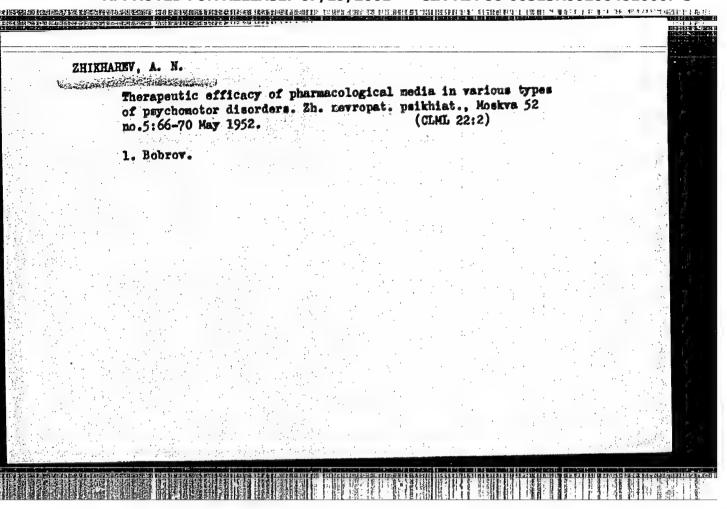
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ZHIKHAREV,	USSR/Medicine Brucellosis USSR/Medicine Diagnosis Abstract of Ts. P. Balabekyan's Art "Abstract of Ts. P. Balabekyan's Art Ling Up the Agglutination Reaction is agnosis of Brucellosis at Room Temp He weterinariya No 6 Weterinarian of experience of insk vet Bacteriol Lab, Azerbaydzh insk vet Bacteriol Lab, Azerbaydzh	
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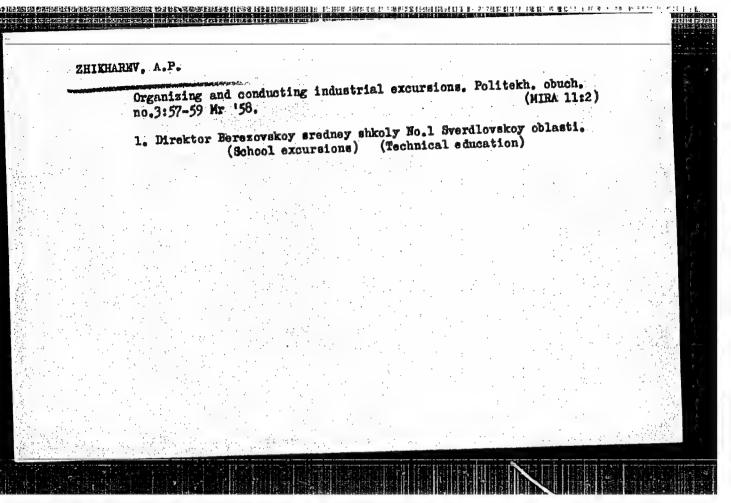




ZHIKHAREV, A.P.

Teachers study the local industrial environment. Politekh.obuch.
no.3:85-86 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Berezovskaya srednyaya akola No.1 Sverdlovskoy oblasti.
(Berezovskiy—Teachers, Training of)



L 17693-6: SWT/13/SWP/3/SWT/E:/SDE SERVE AND END-3/APGC P1- RB.JL ACCESSION NO: AP30755 NO

AUTHOR: Vernidub, I. I.; Zhikkarev, A. S.; Medaliyev, Kh. Kh., Pravdun, M. S.; Sulakvelidze, G. K.; Chumakova, G. G.

TITLE: Ice-forming properties of lead iodide serosols produced by combustion of metallo-iodide compounds

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Ser. geofizicheskaya, no. 8, 1963, 1278-1284

TOPIC TAGS: serosol, ammonium iodide, lead iodide, fog, supercooled fog, aqueous fog, cloud chamber, j.ce crystal

AESTRACT: The crystallizing effect of PbI₂ aerosol; on a supercooled squeous for interesting cloud chamber has been investigated. The serosols were produced by the combustion of lead powder and iodine-containing substances (crystalline I, NH₄I, CHI₃, and O=C₆I₄=O). The quantity of ice crystals produced at a fog temperature of -10C is dependent on the material used and ranges from 2.5 x 10⁻¹ to 5 x 10¹² crystals per gram. An aerosol produced from an NH₄I serosol is as effective as a pure PbI₂ serosol obtained by the sublimation of lead iodide in an electric arc. The iceforming capability of PbI₂ serosols produced by the combustion of metallo-iodide

Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-0

CIA-RDP86-00513R002064810007-3

L 17693-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3005590

materials increases with a temperature decrease of the aqueous fog. Aerosols of all the investigated metallo-iodide materials are highly monodispersive: between 53 and 71% of the particles are $0.05\pm0.15~\mu$ in diameter. The predominant fraction of particles in an aerosol is dependent on the indite-containing substance used. Orig. ant. has: 2 figures, 2 tables, and 1 increase.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 18Dec61

DATE ACQ: Obsep65

ENCL: CC

SUB CODE: AS

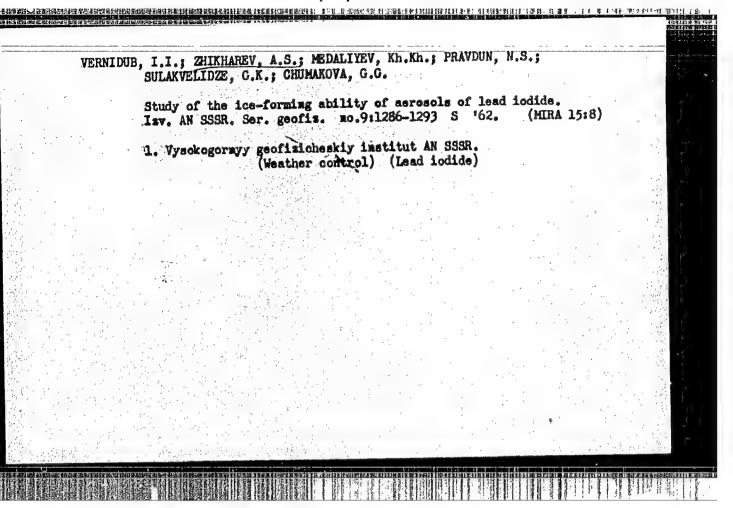
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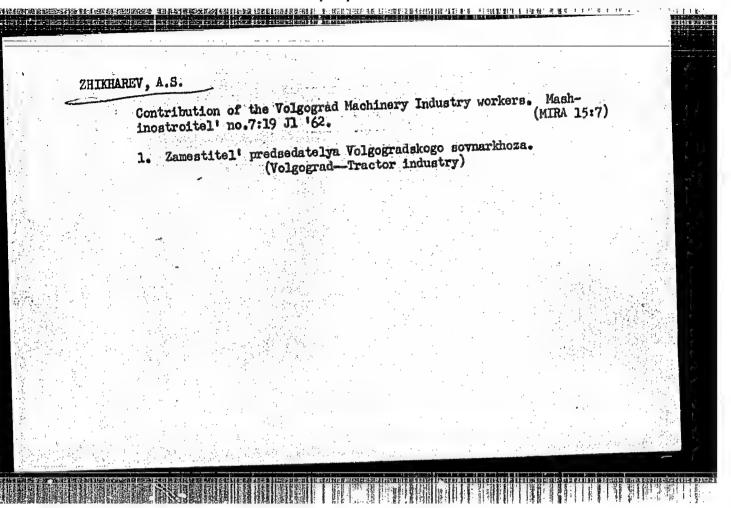
OTHER: 003

VERNIDUB, I.I.; ZHIKHAREV, A.S.; MEDALIYEV, Kh.Kh.; PRAVDUN, N.S.;
SULAKVELIDZE, G.K.; CHUMAKOVA, G.G.

Ice-making properties of lead iodide aerosols, obtained by burning up the metal iodide compounds. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.8:
1278-1284 Ag '63.

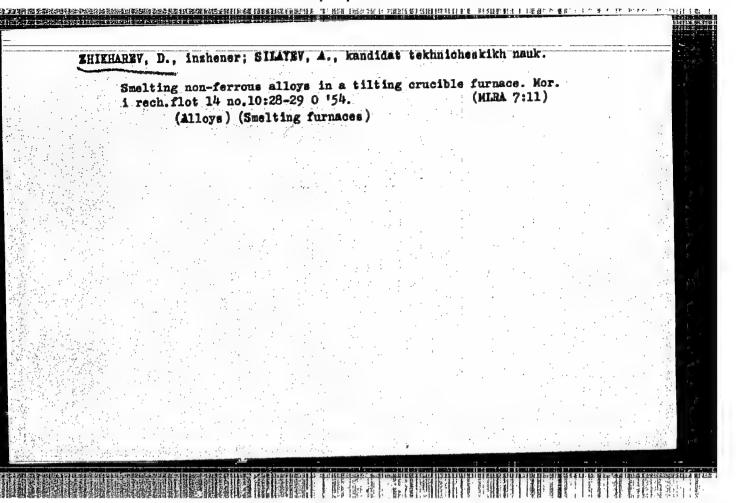
1. Predstavleno chlenom redaktsionnoy kollegii Izvestiy AN SSSR,
Seriya geofizicheskaya, L.M.Levinym.
(Lead iodide) (Aerosols—Thermal properties)

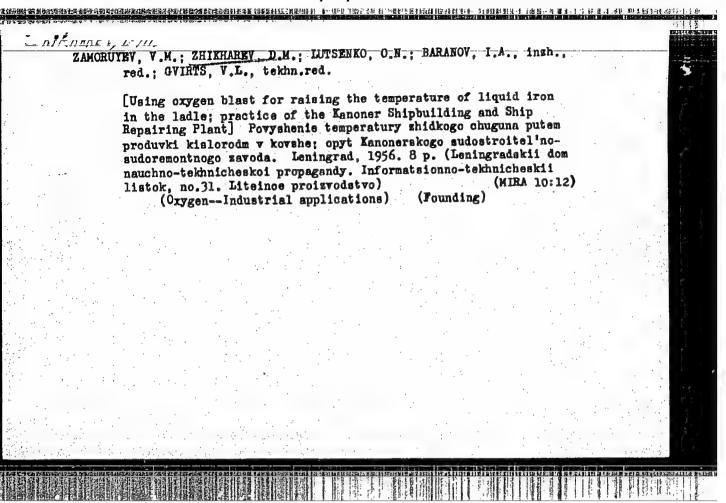




Casting large parts of marine engines. Mor.i rech.flot 13 no.20-22 D '53.
(MIRA 6:12)

(Marine engines) (Iron founding)





ZHIKHAREV, F.P.

"The Development of Forms of Payment for Labor in the Kolkhozes";

dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Economic Sciences (awarded by the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy, 1962)

(Izvostlya Timiryazevskoy Sel'skokhosyaystvennoy Akademii, Moscow, No. 2, 1963, pp 232-236)

ZHIKHAREV, Fedor Petrovich; BOHDARENKO, N.V., starshiy nauchnyy sctrudnik;

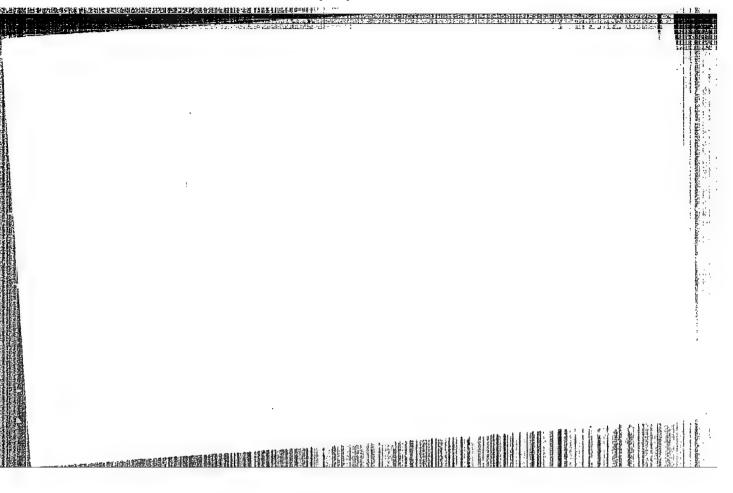
FILTCHENKO, R.D., red.; STEPANOV, N.S., tekhm. red.

[Developing the forms of wage payment on the collective farms of the Chuvash A.S.S.R.] Razvitie form oplaty truda v kolkhozakh Chuvashskoi ASSR. Cheboksary, Chuvashskoe gos. 1zd-vo, 1960. 145 p.

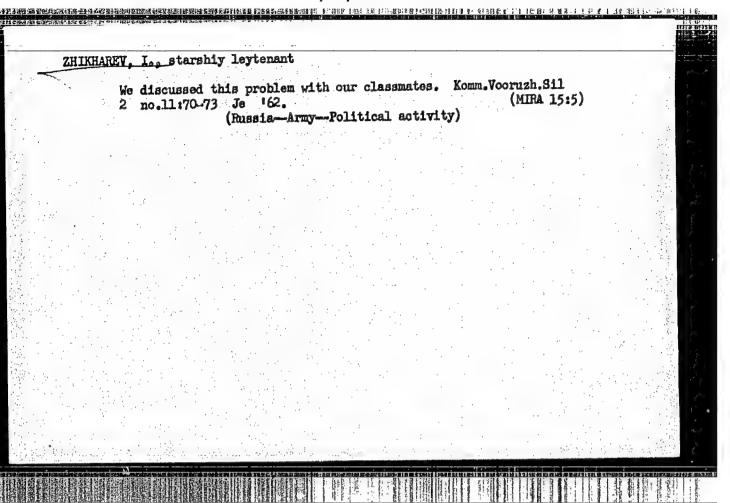
[MIRA 14:9)

1. Chuvashskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yazyka, literatury, istorii i ekonomiki pri Sovete Ministrov Chuvashskoy ASSR (for Bondarenko).

(Chuvashia—Collective farms—Income distribution)







ACC NRI AP6035717 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/019/0073/0073 INVENTOR: Glazunov, S. G.; Zhikharev, I. A.; Khrustsevich, L. A.; Khromov, A. M.; Yershov, Yu. V.; Yasinskiy, K. K.; Zubova, K. A. ORG: none TITLE: Melting-pouring unit. Class 31, No. 186647 SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 19, 1966, 73	10213
TOPIC TAGS: active metal, metal casting, metal vacuum melting, centrifugal casting, casting unit, vacuum casting unit ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a melting-casting unit for centrifugal casting of reactive metals. The unit consists of a vacuum chamber which contains a centrifuge with a vertical axis of rotation. The melting crucible is mounted in the center of the centrifuge; the molds are on the periphery. To ensure continuous pouring of metal without extinguishing the arc and tilting the crucible, the latter is provided with side openings connected with an annular collector installed between the	The state of the s
molds and the crucible. SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 28Dec64/ ATD PRESS: 5105 Cord 1/1 (1) UDC: 621,745,552, .042,002,51	
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ZHIKHAREV, M.

Refrigeration and Refrigerating Machinery

Shortcomings in planning refrigeration plants, Khol. tekh. 30, no. 1, 1953.

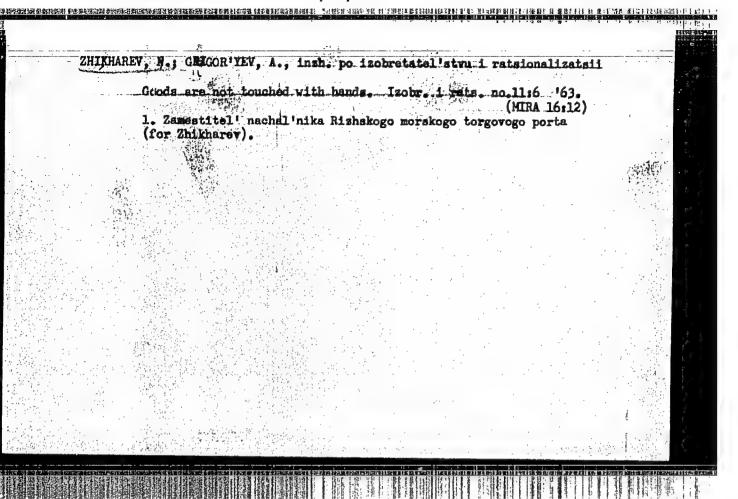
Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

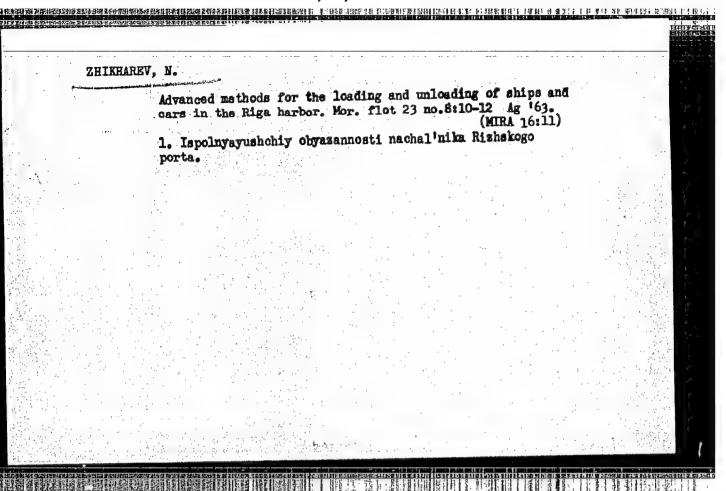
ZHIKHAREV, N. L.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of soil digging with bulldozers". Saratov, 1958. 14 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Moscow Automobile and Road Inst), 160 copies (KL, No 6, 1959, 135)

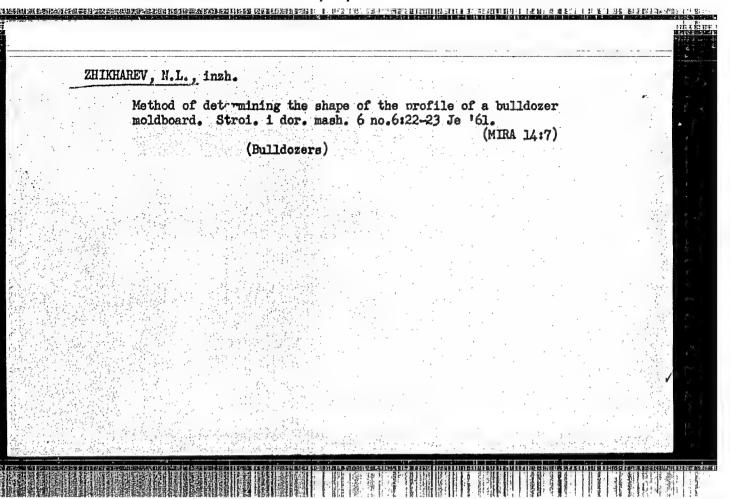
LOZOVOI, D.A., kand.tekhn.napk; ZHIKHAREV, N.L., kand.tekhm.nauk

Increasing the reliability and durability of construction and road gachinery. Mekh.stroi. 19 no.12:15-16 D '62. (MRRA 15:12)

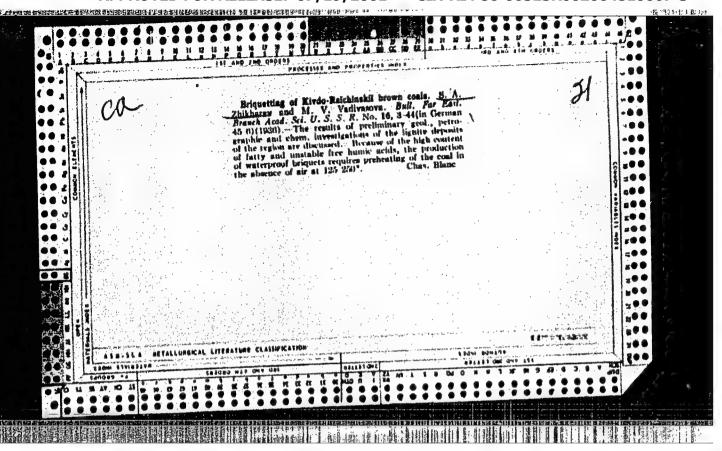
(Construction equipment) (Road machinery)

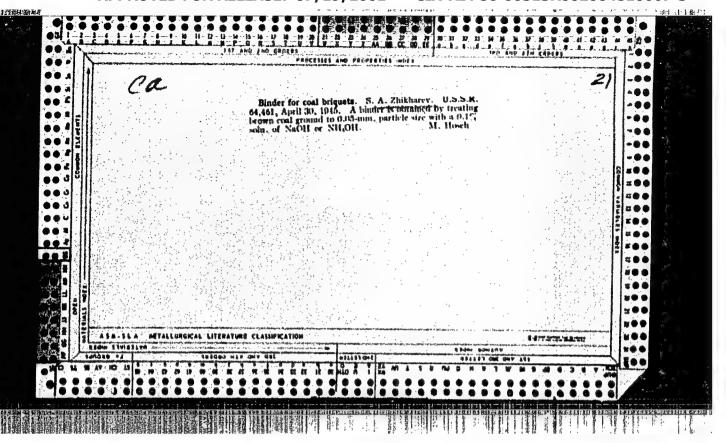


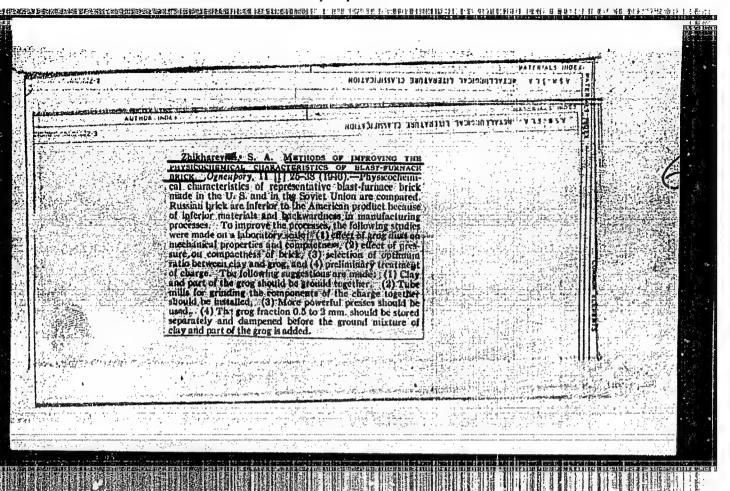


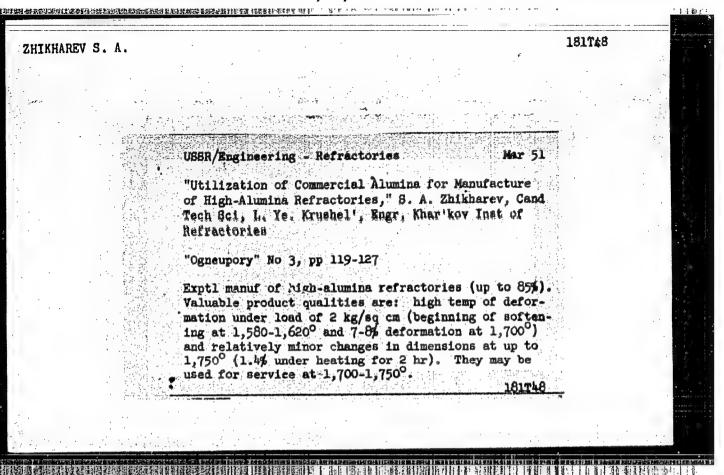


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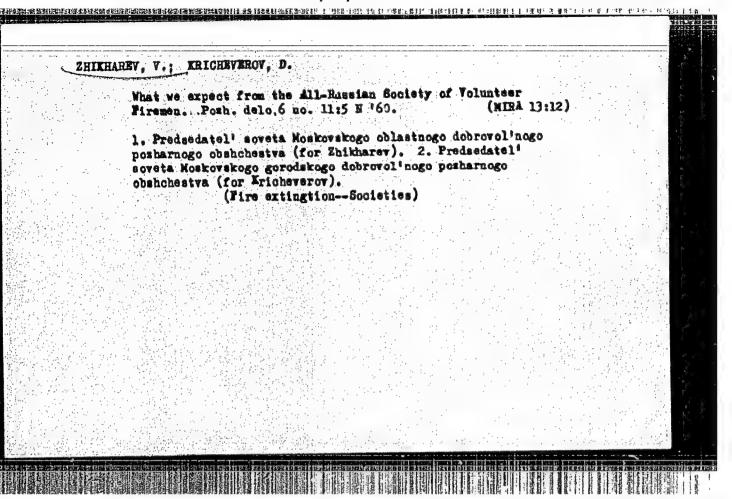


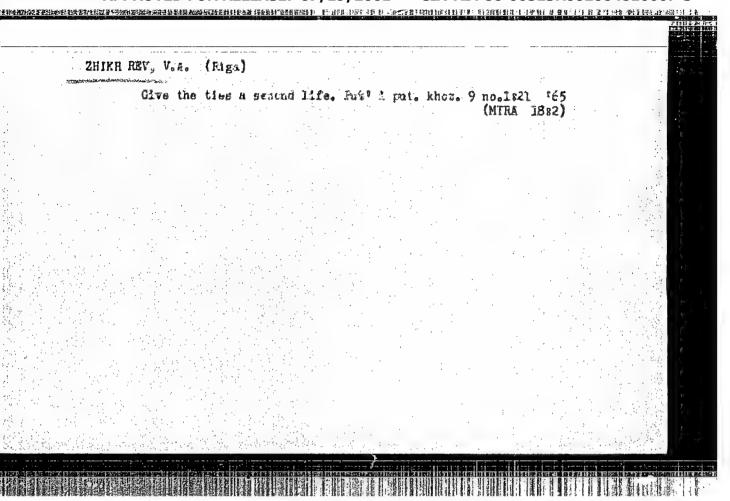






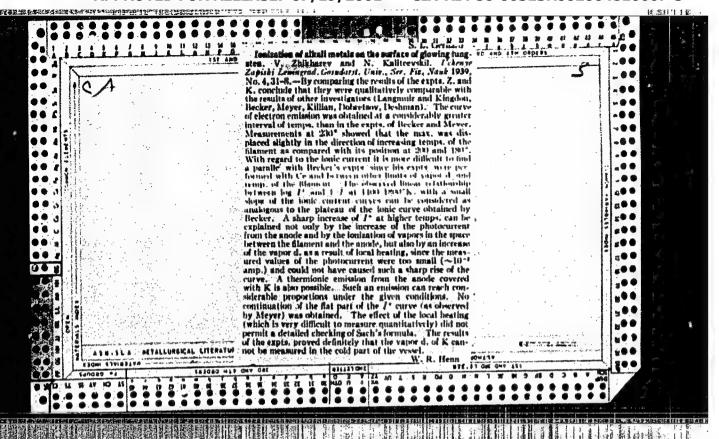
ZHIKHAREV, S.S. Diagnostic significance of the activity of glutamic-exalacetic transaminase in the blood serum of patients with coronary diseases. Kaz. med. zhur. no. 2:10-15 Mr-Ap 'G., (MIRA 14:4) 1. Kafedra gospital'noy terapi I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika I.P. Pavlova (zav. - prof. P.K. Bulatov), otdel biokhimii Leningradskogo instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny (zav. otdelom - prof. V.S. Illin, nauchnyy rukovoditel'-prof. S.A. Neyfakh). (GLUTAMIC-OXALACETIC TRANSAMINASE) (SERUM) (CORONARY HEART DISEASE)

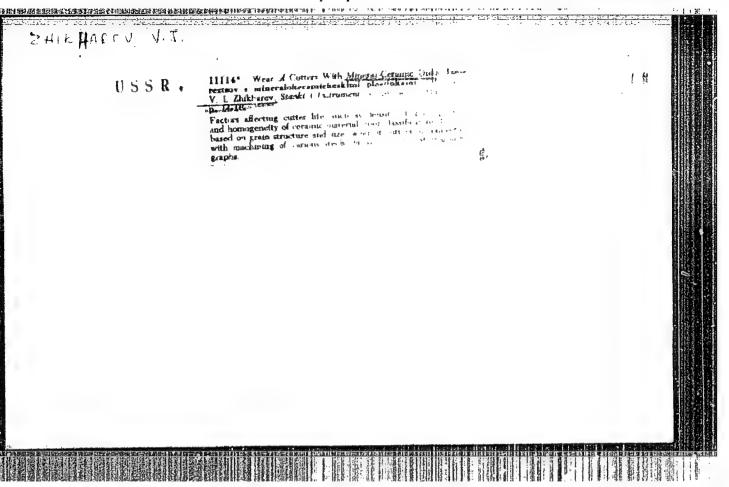


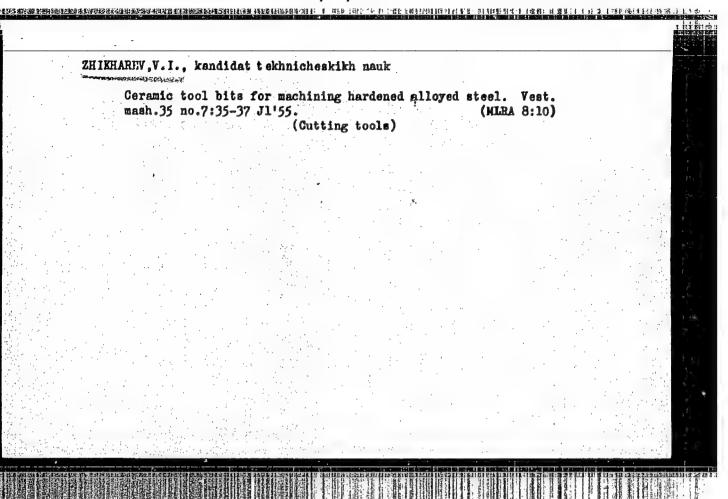


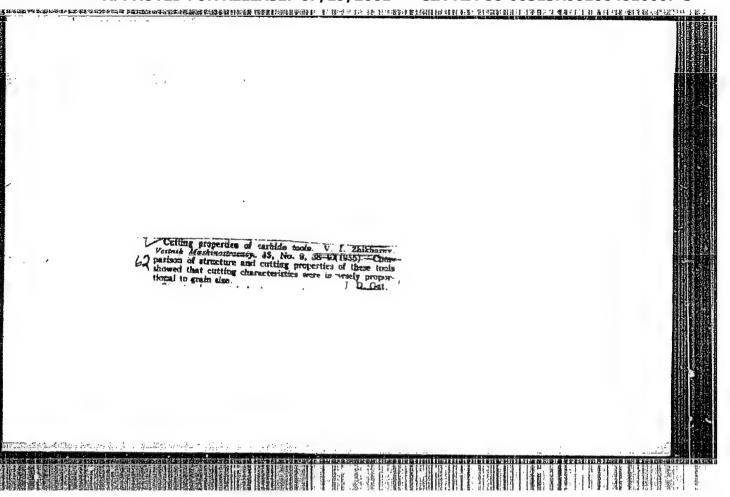
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Subject

USSR/Engineering

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AID P - 4846

Card 1/1

Pub. 103 -

Author

: Zhikharev, V. I.

Title.

Use of cutters with mineral-ceramic tips

Periodical

Stan. 1 instr. 27 2, 19-21.

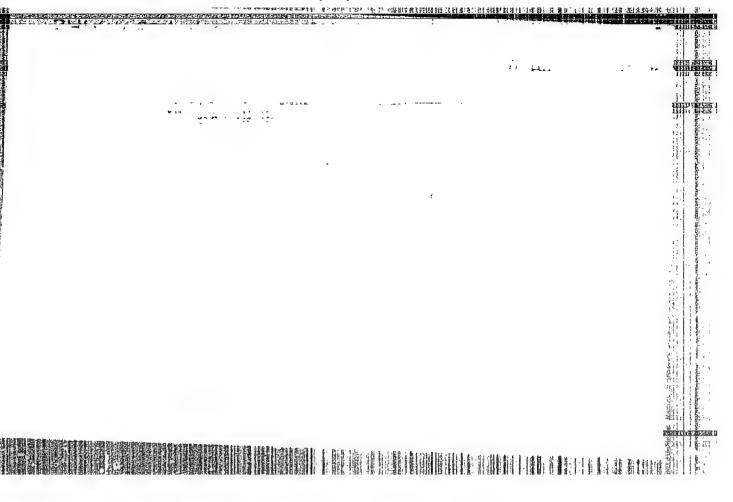
Abstract

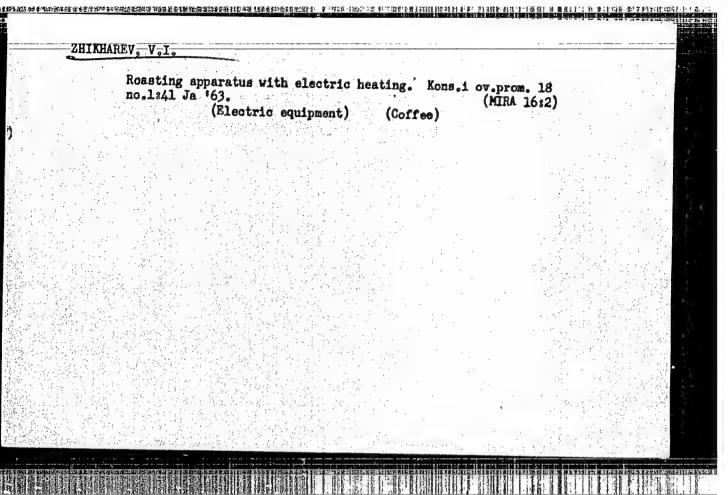
: According to the author, cutters provided with mineral-ceramic tips permit much faster operation in finishing and semi-finishing processing of cast iron, brass, copper, plastics, etc. He gives concise analysis, the results of work done with a mineral-ceramic cutter, makes practical suggestions, and graphically illustrates his findings. Four diagrams.

Institution: None

Submitted

No date





L 12354-63

5/081/63/000/005/020/075

AUTHOR:

Konkin, V. D. and Zhikharev, V. I.

TITLE:

Analysis of alloys using urotropine and trilon B

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. 5, 1963, 128-129, abstract

5Gl29 (Sb. tr. Ukr. n=i in-t metallov. no. 8, 1962, 329 - 336)

A method was developed for analyzing alloys, containing large TEXT: quantities of Cu. Al, Ni, Co and Fe, using urotropine and complexon III (I). 0.25 g of alloy are dissolved in HNO3 (1:4), 20 ml H2SQ4(1:3) are added and the mixture evaporated to white fumes. 100 ml of water, 5 ml concentrated HCl and 30 ml of 30% solution of Na₂S₂O₃ are added to the residue and it is boiled to coagulation of CuS precipitate, which is then filtered and washed with HCl (1: 19). For determination of Cu the CuS precipitate is dissolved in 20 ml of hot HNO3 (1:1), 100 ml of water are added and a solution of NH4,0H to the transition of a light blue color through congo red into red. Then HCl (1:1) is added drop-wise to a rose color appearance on congo paper, murexide is introduced and Cu is titrated with 0.05 N solution I. For separation of Fe and A. from Ni and Co 10 ml of concentrated HNO3 are added to the filtrate after separation of the

Card 1/3

L 12354-63 Analysis of alloys

S/081/63/000/005/020/075

CuS. The solution is boiled and upon cooling to 80° C, 2 g of NH4 Cl and NH4 OH solution are introduced until precipitation begins. The precipitate is dissolved by addition of dilute HCl and a 30% solution of urotropine is added until hydroxides precipitate. After this, 10 ml of urotropine are added in excess and the solution is held at 80° C for 10 - 15 minutes. The solution with precipitate is diluted to 250 ml and filtered. Fe and Al are determined in the precipitate. To do this, the precipitate is dissolved in not HCL (1:9) and Fe is precipitated with NaOH. The solution with Fe(OH), precipitate is diluted to 500 ml and filtered. To 250 ml of the filtrate 20 ml of 0.1 N solution of I are added, it is made acidic with HCl using congo red paper, eriocnorme black ET-00 is introduced, ammonium chloride buffer solution and an excess of I is titrated with 0.1 N solution of ZnSO4. For determination of Fe the precipitate of Fe(OH)3 is dissolved in HCl (1:1) and a solution of NH4 OF is added until precipitation begins, HCl (1:1) is then added to the precipitate. Several drops of 20% solution of sulfosalicyclic acid are added to the solution and Fe is titrated with a 0.1 N solution of I. For determination of the sum of Ni + Co 0.1 - 0.2 g of murexide and 2 ml of concentrated NH4OH are introduced to the aliquot portion of the filtrate (obtained after separation of Fe and Al by urotropine) and titrated with 0.1 N solution of 1 to the appearance of a pale pink

Card 2/3

L 12354-63 Analysis of alloys

s/081/63/000/005/020/075

color. Then 2 ml of concentrated NHLOH are added and titrated to transition of the color to rose-violet. In the other aliquot portion of the filtrate Co is determined by gravimetric and potentiometric methods. F. Lirkov.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

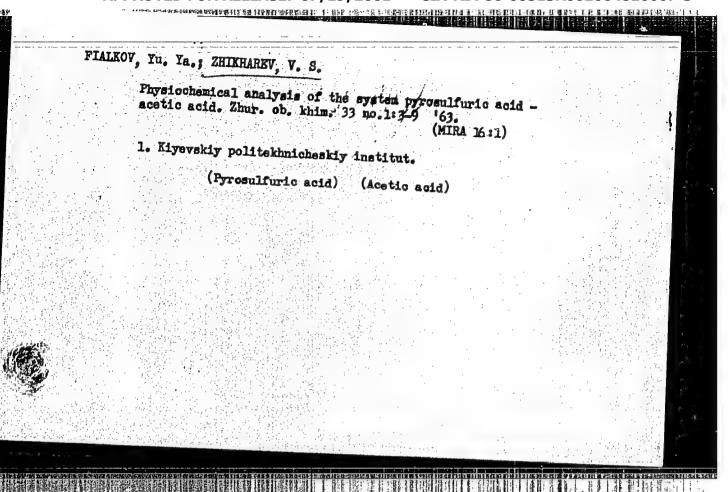
Card 3/3

FIALKOV, Yu.Ya.; ZHIKHAREV, V.S.

Physicochemical analysis of some binary systems containing trifluoroacetic acid. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.12:3789-3795 D '63.

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

(MIRA 17:3)

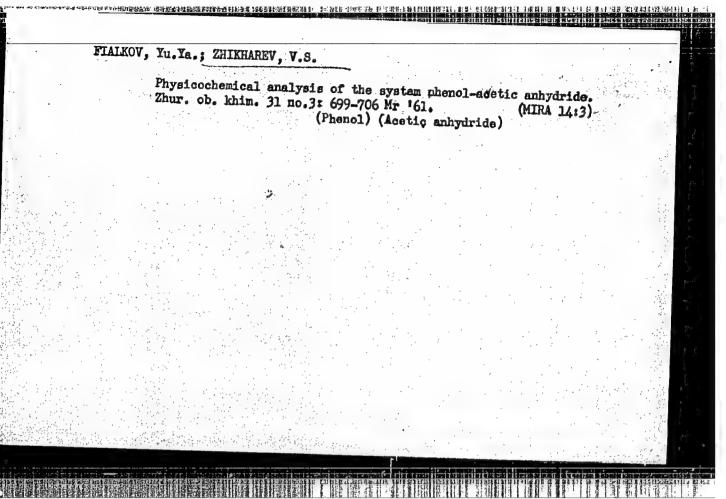


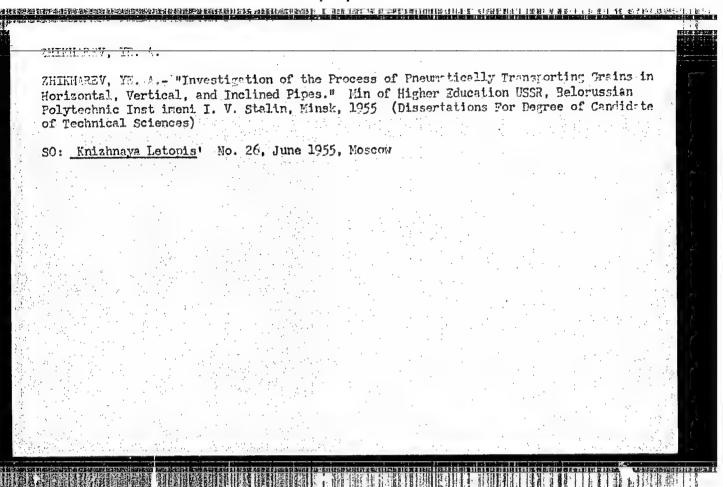
FIALKOV, Yn. Ya.; ZHIKHAREV, V. S.

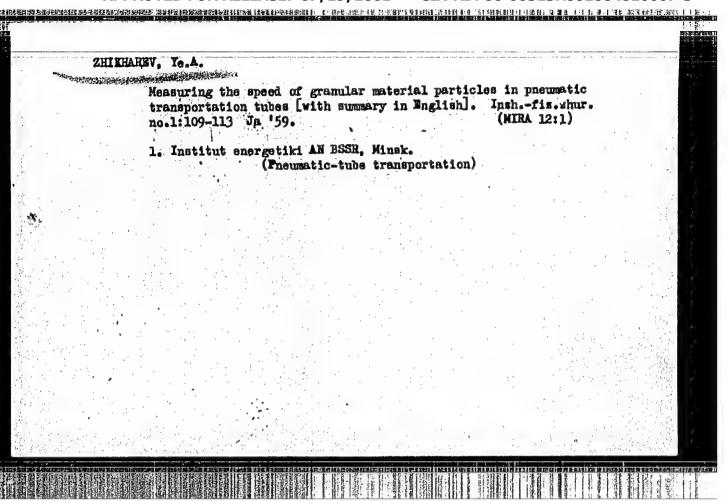
Physicochemical analysis of the system Pyrosulfuric acid—monochloroacetic acid, Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.1:9-15 '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

(Pyrosulfuric acid) (Acetic acid)







06386

507/170-59-2-4/23

AUTHOR:

Zhikharev, Ye.A.

TITLE:

An Experimental Investigation Into the Character of the Motion of Particles

in Pneumatic Transport Pipelines

PERIODICAL:

Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1959, Nr 2, pp 25-31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In order to study the character of the motion of granular particles in pneumatic transport pipelines, an investigation was carried out on experimental installations of two types. The installation of the first type, pictured in Figure 1, was devised to study the motion of an individual particle with regard to the slope of the pipeline, velocity of the air flow, relative size of the particle, and the value of resistance coefficient. The installation of the second type (Figure 3), was devised to study the difference between the motion of an individual particle and the motion of the same particle in bulk, which takes place in the actual pneumatic pipelines. The experiments were carried out with balls of 2 to 20 mm in diameter made of the mixture of A.K.R.-powder with paraffin. The study of the motion of an individual particle, ball, confirmed the phenomenon of twisting of its trajectory, noticed for the first time by M.P. Kalinushkin /Ref 17. The shape of the trajectory at various velocities of

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06386 SOV/170-59-2-4/23

An Experimental Investigation Into the Character of the Motion of Particles in Pneumatic Transport Pipelines

the air flow is schematically shown in Figure 2. The following series of experiments were performed on the installation of the second type: 1. The measurements of the motion velocity of an individual particle, for which purpose the method of "marked" particles [Ref 2] was employed. Figure 4 shows the dependence of the velocity on the slope of the pipeline. 2. The determination of the effect of the relative dimensions of the particles on their velocity. This dependence, shown in Figure 5, proved to be inverse within the range of ball diameters, 7 to 20 mm, experimented with.

3. The determination of the air flow velocity which ensures the motion of the particle in the core of the flow. The results are shown in Figure 6 and 4. The detection of regularities in the motion of a "marked" particle in a mass of similar particles being transported in the pipeline. It was concluded that the minimum velocity which ensures the motion of an indi-

Card 2/3

06386

An Experimental Investigation Into the Character of the Motion of Particles in Pneumatic Transport Pipelines

vidual particle in the core of the flow, is sufficient to ensure the motion of the rest of the particles in the air flow, i.e., it will suffice for the There are: 3 diagrams, 3 graphs and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut energetiki AN BSSR (Institute of Power Engineering of the AS BSSR),

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002064810007-3"

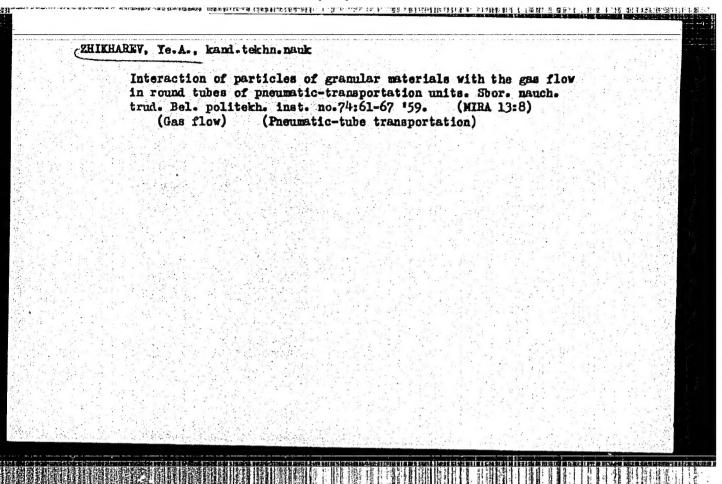
AUTHOR: 8/170/59/002 Zhikharev, Ye. A. TITLE: International Conference on the Use of Powerful Sources of Radiation PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1959, Volt Wint 12, pp 12-fin WUSSR) ABSTRACT: This conference was held in Warsaw from September 8 to 12, 1959 by the International Atomic Energy Agency. It was attended by 147 delegates from 27 countries. 60 lectures were heard, 13 of which were delivered by Soviet delegates. The Soviet Union was represented by U. A. Arifov, Academician of the AS UzSSR, Academician S. S. Medvedev (Moscow), Professor A. S. Kuzminskiy (Moscow), Professor N. A. Bakh (Moscow), Professor V. I. Sinitsin, T. V. Tsetskhladze. Candidate of Technical Sciences (AN GrSSR(AS Gruzinskaya SSR)), A. V. Bibergal' (Moscow), Candidate of Technical Sciences, Ye. A. Zhikharev (AN BSSR (AS BSSR)), Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Professor S. V. Karpov, head of the delegation. In a short address, the Polish premier Cyrankiewicz acknowledged the valuable aid which Poland received from the Soviet Union in the peaceful utilization of atomic energy. Of special interest were lectures delivered by Card 1/2 Ye. V. Barelko, M. N. Kartashev, P. N. Komarov, and M. A. Proskurnin

International Conference on the Use of Powerful Sources of Radiation in Industry

S/170/59/00²/12/021/021 B014/B014

(USSR) on the radiative initiation of branching chain reactions. In the following the author discusses lectures held by delegates from Japan, the USA, Canada, Denmark, and Britain. An indium-gallium radiation circuit of a nuclear reactor was put up for discussion by the Soviet delegation. A. V. Bibergal's lecture on methods of calculating radiation systems for engineering purposes was also of great interest.

Card 2/2



CIA-RDP86-00513R002064810007-3"

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

TAKO	V, A.V.; ZHIKI	IAREV, Ye.A.			
	New separat	ion method for molecularingfiz. zhur. 4 no.12	er solutions and gased 2:22-31 D '61. (MIRA	nus 14:11)	
	l. Institu	t energetiki AN BSSR, M (Molecular theory)	insk. (Hydrodynamics)		

	L 25428-66 EPF(n)-2/EWA(h)/EWI(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWA(1) IJP(c) RM AUTHOR: Zhikharev Vo Alice CODE: UR/0201/65/000/003/0040/0041
4"	OPC.
一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、	ORG: none 61 TITLE: Concerning the use of powerful sources of ionizing radiation
	SOURCE: AN BSSR. Vestsi. Seryya fizika-tekhnichnykh navuk: no 3
	TOPIC TAGS: ionizing radiation, glass, metal, radiation polymerization isotope, synthetic fiber, radiation
To the state of	radiation sources to modify existing materials so as to impart them
がはないのでき	summarizes the work done by the laboratory for the use of isotopes and nuclear radiation in this field during 1964 and indicates three
	Card